UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26546
7 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 7 OF RESOLUTION 840 (1993)

1. It will be recalled that, in my report of 26 August 1993 (S/26360), I indicated my belief that, when the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has been concluded, the correct course, in accordance with previous practice in such cases, was to terminate the United Nations military presence and concentrate the resources available on civilian activities in support of peace-building in the new Cambodia. I added, however, that, if the new Government were to request a post-UNTAC military presence, with a clear indication of the tasks it would be expected to perform, I would of course give careful consideration to such a request and submit a report to the Security Council on the feasibility of the tasks proposed and the resources that would be required to carry them out.

2. I have received a letter dated 26 September 1993, jointly signed by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Ranariddh, First Prime Minister, and His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, Second Prime Minister, of the Royal Government of Cambodia. In it the Prime Ministers, inter alia, referring to the tensions that will still remain in Cambodia, especially in the provinces, after the end of UNTAC's mandate, and to the need to build confidence among the Cambodian people, requested me to consider the possibility of dispatching some 20 to 30 unarmed United Nations military observers to Cambodia for a period of six months following the end of UNTAC's mandate. The letter has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

3. It remains my belief, as stated in my report of 26 August 1993, that the efforts and resources of the United Nations in support of Cambodia should, henceforward, be concentrated on civilian activities in the fields of reconstruction and development, as well as human rights and mine clearance. Nevertheless, the request formally submitted by the two Prime Ministers of Cambodia, for which His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk has also expressed support, must receive serious consideration. As the Prime Ministers point out, problems of security still remain in Cambodia. On 4 October 1993, they reiterated to me their conviction that the presence of a limited number of unarmed United Nations military officers, for a strictly limited period, would strengthen confidence among the people and thus enhance the stability of Cambodia and its new Government at this crucial time.

4. I am not fully convinced that a small group of military officers based in Phnom Penh would in practice be able to play an effective part in controlling or resolving the remaining security problems in Cambodia. There must also be doubt about deploying a merely symbolic military presence at a time of acute financial crisis. But if the Security Council decides to respond positively to the strongly expressed request by the two Prime Ministers for this gesture of support from the United Nations, I recommend that it authorize the establishment in Phnom Penh of a team of 20 military liaison officers, contributed by Governments, for a single period of six months. These liaison officers would be separate from the integrated office which I propose to establish in Cambodia (see S/26090, para. 39) and their team leader would report directly to and receive instructions from me. Their mandate would be limited to maintaining liaison with the Royal Government of Cambodia and reporting to me on matters affecting security in Cambodia.

5. Should the Security Council concur with the recommendation outlined above, I shall submit at an early date a more detailed plan of deployment and an estimate of the resources required.

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A/48/480
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7 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 36, 61, 71 and 80
LAW OF THE SEA
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL)
WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 6 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In the wake of the interception of the Chinese vessel, Yin He, by United States forces in the Persian Gulf under the pretext of baseless accusations against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and following the investigation by the third country of the contents of the vessel, which proved these accusations invalid, and upon instructions from my Government, I wish to bring certain issues to your attention.

The repeated occurrence of acts such as interference with a commercial vessel in international waters under the guise of unfounded suspicions of prohibited cargo destined for one or more member States of the international community and the spreading of slander against Members of the United Nations is aimed at undermining peace and security in the region. It will diminish confidence of States in the implementation of the rules of international law.

Regrettably, the United States Administration, in an irresponsible manner and through intermittent use of whimsical accusations and rumours, manufactures crises. This is how it attempts to justify and strengthen its presence in various regions of the world, including the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman.

The emphatic reliance of the United States on information disseminated out of ill will within and outside that country is a source of great concern. This information usually has no reliable source and its use by the United States endangers international peace and security. The campaign of propaganda that other States are buying or producing prohibited weapons and subsequent actions, such as the interception of the Chinese vessel, will neither help international peace and security nor prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In fact, it will intensify the arms race by creating an atmosphere of fear and anxiety; it will diminish international understanding and confidence; it will create an insecure and turbulent atmosphere in different regions, and it will turn to ashes all hopes for building an international community based on rule of law. Undoubtedly, presentation of such unfounded claims and the illegal interception of the vessel in total disregard for the rule of law by the United States will, at this juncture, only adversely affect the universal acceptance of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.

The fact that the United States openly declares that it intends to employ the same unfounded accusations for similar actions in the future, despite the proof of invalidity of its recent accusations, is a further cause for international concern. The action of the United States constitutes a serious violation of the rules of international law pertaining to free commercial navigation and trade. Only an appropriate response by the international community will help preserve the credibility of accepted rules and regulations relevant to free navigation which is so essential to free trade.

The action of the United States had no legal justification and was simply a case of recalcitrance in the face of recognized rules of international law. It also caused great losses to many individuals, for which the United States bears legal liability.

I wish to express my Government's deep concern over the illegal activities of the United States in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman. This concern stems from the fact that our country enjoys the longest shoreline and consequently the most vested strategic interests in the Persian Gulf region. I deem it necessary to remind you that continuation of such activities in contravention of international law, in any part of the world, seriously undermines international peace and security and confidence. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, therefore, believes that the international community should reject such lawlessness and prevent the United States from playing the self-assigned role of international police, which contradicts the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 36, 61, 71 and 80, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

A/48/481
S/26548
7 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 34 and 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 25 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of El Salvador has issued a press release on the occasion of the signing of the Agreement on mutual recognition between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

I am pleased to transmit to you herewith a copy of the aforementioned press release. I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 34 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo CASTAÑEDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Press release issued by the Government of El Salvador on 10 September 1993

In connection with the signing of the Agreement on mutual recognition between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the Government of El Salvador wishes to state the following:

(a) We welcome with profound satisfaction the signing of the aforementioned Agreement, which is a historic event of the greatest importance for the promotion of peace and security, both in the Middle East and at the international level;

(b) We are especially pleased to note the firm determination and great flexibility demonstrated by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization during the negotiations which culminated in the signing of the aforementioned Agreement;

(c) We fervently hope that this Agreement will lay a lasting foundation for continuing the peace process in that region;

(d) The community of nations, without exception, and the different national, regional and international organizations should offer their unreserved support to this Agreement, and to the continuation of discussions between the parties;

(e) We are fully confident that the Government of Israel and PLO will comply in good faith with the commitments undertaken, with a view to strengthening mutual trust and pursuing the search for a peaceful and lasting solution to the problem.

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/26549
7 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and in reference to its Note No. 10/005 dated 6 October 1993, the Government of the Republic of Angola has the honour to add Malongo, Cabinda to the list of entry points of the matériel entering Angola.

It is requested that this document be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/26550
7 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and with reference to my letter 441/6/1 dated 29 September 1993, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian regime bombarded border areas in northern Iraq during the period from 19 to 27 September 1993 as follows:

1. On the night of 19 to 20 September 1993, the area of Duwaili north-west of Qal'at Dizah 12 kilometres inside Iraqi territory in the northern sector of the country was subjected to bombardment by the artillery of the Iranian regime.

2. On the night of 20/21 September 1993, the areas of Halshu, Darah Shamanah, Beglu and Hiro east of Qal'at Dizah 6 to 8 kilometres inside Iraqi territory in the northern sector of the country were subjected to bombardment by the Iranian regime.

3. On the night of 22/23 September 1993, the areas of Suna, Sarkhan and Zakzakah north-east of Qal'at Dizah 2 to 4 kilometres inside Iraqi territory in the northern sector of the country were subjected to bombardment by the Iranian regime.

4. On 25 September 1993, the areas of Qandul and Kunah Kanaw south-east of Qal'at Dizah 2 to 4 kilometres inside Iraqi territory in the northern sector of the country were subjected to bombardment by the Iranian regime.

5. On 27 September 1993, the areas of Bastah and Sarakhan north-east of Qal'at Dizah 2 to 4 kilometres inside Iraqi territory in the northern sector of the country were subjected to bombardment by the Iranian regime.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26551
7 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN ABKHAZIA, GEORGIA

1. The purposes of the present report are twofold: (a) to give the Council a brief account of the initial efforts to implement the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and (b) to outline the efforts to start a political process and the implications of the new situation that has arisen as a result of the collapse of the cease-fire and the ensuing military advances by the Abkhaz party.

A. UNOMIG

2. By its resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993 the Security Council decided to establish UNOMIG on the basis of the recommendations included in my report dated 6 August (S/26250). In paragraph 2 of that resolution, the Council defined UNOMIG's mandate as follows:

> "(a) To verify compliance with the cease-fire agreement of 27 July 1993 with special attention to the situation in the city of Sukhumi;
>
> "(b) To investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to attempt to resolve such incidents with the parties involved;
>
> "(c) To report to the Secretary-General on the implementation of its mandate, including, in particular, violations of the cease-fire agreement".

3. In her letter of 31 August 1993 (S/26392), the President of the Security Council confirmed the Council's acceptance of my nomination of Brigadier-General John Hvidegaard of Denmark as Chief Military Observer of UNOMIG. Brigadier-General Hvidegaard took up his command in Sukhumi on 10 September. He arrived there accompanied by three military observers from Denmark, joining the ranks of UNOMIG.

4. At the time of the adoption of resolution 858 (1993), by which the Council authorized 88 United Nations military observers for UNOMIG, an advance team of 9 military observers and 8 civilian support staff were already deployed in Abkhazia, pursuant to resolution 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993. The team had arrived in the mission area on 8 August and established its headquarters in the town of Sukhumi. Soon after its arrival, and in agreement with both parties,

the advance team initiated regular road patrols in the conflict area in order to monitor compliance with the cease-fire agreed upon on 27 July. As envisaged in the cease-fire agreement, the observers conducting these patrols established liaison with the trilateral Georgian-Abkhaz-Russian interim monitoring groups responsible for the supervision of the cease-fire on the ground. Following the establishment of the trilateral "Joint Commission" on 5 August, the leader of the team participated in its work on a regular basis in an observer capacity.

5. The initial reports received from the advance team during the month of August confirmed that the cease-fire was holding, with the interim monitoring groups apparently playing an effective role in its supervision on the ground. Similarly, the Joint Commission seemed capable of finding practical solutions to problems arising in the implementation of the cease-fire, even if numerous complaints were made by the parties alleging non-compliance with various provisions. In particular, there were frequent and increasingly vocal charges of delays in the withdrawal of heavy weapons or equipment. As a result, the parties requested the Russian Federation, whose representative presided over the meetings of the Joint Commission, to provide logistical assistance with a view to speeding up the removal of such weaponry and equipment. While UNOMIG confirmed that such support was forthcoming in different forms, including ships and other means of transport, as well as fuel, complaints continued to be levelled by the Abkhaz side concerning the slow progress of removal.

6. At the same time, the Joint Commission became deadlocked over other important aspects of the cease-fire agreement, particularly concerning the demand made by the Abkhaz side for the prompt return to prior parliamentary arrangements in Sukhumi and the insistence of Georgia on the quick return of refugees to Abkhazia. By the second week of September, differences between the parties had become serious enough to paralyse the Joint Commission, which held its last meeting on 9 September; and the interim monitoring groups began disintegrating shortly afterwards as a consequence of disagreements and hostilities among the members, thus setting the stage for the failure of the cease-fire.

7. While UNOMIG was still in the early stages of deployment, the cease-fire broke down on 16 September, when Abkhaz forces, with armed support from outside Abkhazia, launched attacks on Sukhumi and Ochamchira. Notwithstanding the call by the President of the Security Council in his statement of 17 September (S/26463) for the immediate cessation of hostilities and his condemnation of the violation of the cease-fire by the Abkhaz side, fighting continued. As a result of the intensity of the shelling and other hostilities, the UNOMIG observers were obliged to suspend all patrols as of 17 September.

8. In the next few days, the military situation developed rapidly, with serious loss of life among the civilian population of the Sukhumi and Ochamchira areas. The Georgian authorities made appeals for assistance to the Russian Federation, to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and - by a personal letter from the Georgian Head of State, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze - to me. The Abkhaz side ignored all calls to halt the military action, and on 27 September the city of Sukhumi was successfully occupied by Abkhaz forces. All efforts by the Georgian forces to defend their remaining positions in Abkhazia ceased on 1 October.

9. Further deployment of both military and civilian staff of UNOMIG was suspended following the breakdown of the cease-fire on 16 September. The current strength of UNOMIG stands at 12 military observers. At present, its effective strength in Sukhumi is limited to four military observers, including the Chief Military Observer, and four civilians. Seven observers remain in Sochi, where they were when the hostilities resumed, and one in Tbilisi.

10. On 13 September, the Permanent Representatives of the Russian Federation and of Georgia presented to me a joint letter signed by the Foreign Ministers of their respective countries (S/26478). In their letter, the Foreign Ministers expressed their strong belief in the imperative need for the speediest possible deployment to Abkhazia of the full contingent of United Nations military observers and also expressed the view that additional measures might be necessary. They proposed that, if necessary, the Russian military contingent temporarily deployed in the conflict zone could be used as an international peace-keeping force. Before this letter was circulated as a document and before the proposal was considered by the Security Council, hostilities resumed on 16 September.

11. It is evident that UNOMIG's mandate has been invalidated as a result of the general breakdown of the cease-fire and the collapse of the tripartite machinery responsible for its implementation. As a matter of priority, I am exploring with the parties and with the Russian Federation the possible need for and usefulness of the continuing presence of UNOMIG with a revised mandate adapted to the radically changed circumstances. In this connection, I am also mindful, of course, of the conditions stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 858 (1993), making the extension of UNOMIG's mandate beyond three months contingent on substantive progress towards lasting peace.

12. Meanwhile, I propose to maintain the present strength of UNOMIG in Sukhumi, where the Chief Military Observer has already established contact with military and civilian officials who arrived after the capture of the city by Abkhaz forces. He has been assured of their cooperation and that UNOMIG will enjoy freedom of movement in monitoring the situation there. This presence will ensure that pertinent information from the ground is available when I formulate my recommendations to the Security Council on the future role and status of UNOMIG.

B. Political efforts

13. In late July, my Special Envoy, Ambassador Edouard Brunner, visited the region for discussions with both parties to the conflict as well as with officials from the Russian Federation. He had further discussions in Moscow on 3 August with the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Mr. Boris Pastukhov, and other interlocutors. As I reported to the Council on 6 August (S/26264), both the Georgian and the Abkhaz parties supported a first round of negotiations in Geneva. Mr. Pastukhov also agreed that that process should start as soon as possible under United Nations auspices and with the Russian Federation acting as facilitator but, with regard to the specific date and venue, he preferred to wait and see how the cease-fire was faring before taking a position.

14. In early September, Mr. Brunner extended invitations to both parties and to the Russian Federation to send representatives to Geneva for discussions at the senior working level towards a political settlement of the conflict. These discussions were arranged for 14 and 15 September. The Russian Federation indicated that it would accept, provided that both the parties accepted. The Georgian side accepted the invitation, but the Abkhaz side declined, saying that such talks would be "premature" as the Georgians had not withdrawn all their military equipment from Abkhazia in accordance with the cease-fire agreement of 27 July.

15. After the violation of the cease-fire on 16 September, Mr. Brunner made further efforts to call the participants together, proposing to hold a first round of talks in Geneva on 30 September and 1 October.

16. On 29 September I discussed the situation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. Andrei Kozyrev, during his visit to United Nations Headquarters in New York. I have also discussed it with other concerned parties. My Special Envoy has continued his efforts to pursue a negotiated settlement and hopes to be able to bring the parties to the conflict to a venue outside the region in the near future for separate talks to explore the possibilities for progress in this radically changed situation.

C. Observations

17. As indicated in the statement issued by my Spokesman on 24 September 1993, I have been greatly saddened by the suffering inflicted on the innocent civilian population in the conflict area as a result of the renewal of hostilities. I was particularly shocked by the deliberate attacks on Georgian aircraft on three consecutive days, which resulted in a heavy toll of human life. I deeply deplore the killing of Mr. Zhiuly Shartava, Chairman of the Defence Council and Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, and other persons who remained in Sukhumi after 27 September. There are also alarming reports of atrocities and allegations of ethnic cleansing which, if confirmed, deserve the condemnation of the international community. Once again, I call upon the Abkhaz leadership to exercise maximum restraint regarding the civilian population remaining in Sukhumi and elsewhere in Abkhazia.

18. I am also distressed by reports of the large numbers of civilians who have been displaced. The exact numbers are not known but it has been estimated that as many as 100,000 people have been displaced by the fighting in and around Sukhumi. The problem has been compounded by the Abkhaz advance south-east from Sukhumi and a consequent further displacement of the local population. Many are still on the road or have taken to the mountains.

19. Mr. Shevardnadze has issued an urgent appeal to Governments for humanitarian assistance and I add my voice to his in requesting aid for those who have been made homeless by the conflict. The United Nations Representative in Tbilisi has convened a meeting of United Nations system representatives, diplomatic representatives and non-governmental organizations to review the situation and arrange assistance. On 1 October, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs made an emergency appeal, calling particular attention to the need for

food, warm clothing, medical supplies and logistic support for the transport of relief supplies. A United Nations relief flight has been organized.

20. With the assistance of my Special Envoy, I shall consult with the parties and with the Russian Federation in the coming days with a view to determining how best the United Nations can assist in making progress towards a comprehensive political settlement. Within the next two weeks or so I hope to be in a position to present recommendations to the Security Council relating both to the future of UNOMIG and to the political aspects of the United Nations role in trying to end the conflict in Abkhazia.

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General Assembly
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Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/484
S/26552
8 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 10, 11, 12, 20, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 45, 48, 50, 53, 56, 59, 65, 66, 71, 72, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 107, 108, 109, 114, 135, 136, 137, 138 and 151
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
NECESSITY OF ENDING THE ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EMBARGO IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AGAINST CUBA
QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
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ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF NICARAGUA: AFTERMATH OF THE WAR AND NATURAL DISASTERS
DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA BY THE PRESENT UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

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LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

REVITALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

QUESTION OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE RELEVANT ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT

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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA II
ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
UNITED NATIONS INITIATIVE ON OPPORTUNITY AND PARTICIPATION

Letter dated 6 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to transmit herewith the Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters on 4 October 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 11, 12, 20, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 45, 48, 50, 53, 56, 59, 65, 66, 71, 72, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 107, 108, 109, 114, 135, 136, 137, 138 and 151, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries to the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters on 4 October 1993

1. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-Eighth Session of the General Assembly met in New York on 4 October 1993 to coordinate their positions and to consider joint action on issues of concern to the Non-Aligned Movement. The meeting was chaired by H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with satisfaction the Report of the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement on the activities of the Movement since Indonesia assumed its Chairmanship in September 1992. They considered that those activities had contributed meaningfully towards implementing the decisions taken at the Tenth Summit and enhancing the important role of the Movement in international relations, as well as further promoting solidarity and unity among its members. In this regard, they reiterated the principles and objectives of the Movement and expressed their determination to build upon the positions identified in the Final Documents adopted by the Jakarta Summit.

3. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation considered the recent developments concerning the question of Palestine and took note of the momentous event of 13 September 1993. They regarded the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-government Arrangements between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the government of Israel, as a positive step. In this regard, they reaffirmed that this step should lead expeditiously to a comprehensive, just and lasting solution on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, and the full withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. They remain unflinching in their resolve to support the Palestinian people in their quest to achieve their inalienable rights including their right to establish a sovereign independent State on their own national territory. They reaffirmed the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine and stressed the need for an effective and broad role of the United Nations in implementing the agreement and in providing all kinds of assistance to the Palestinian people.

4. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their deep alarm at the continuing tragedy in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They called on the Security Council to fully implement all its resolutions including resolutions 770 on humanitarian assistance and 836 on UN safe areas in Bosnia-Herzegovina as a matter of urgency. They reaffirmed their condemnation of acts of aggression and the obnoxious practice of "ethnic cleansing" committed by Serbian and Croatian forces. They reiterated their support for all UN Security Council resolutions which uphold the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and reject the acquisition of territories by force. They supported the continuing peace efforts on the basis of the United Nations Charter, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council as well as the London Peace Accords. In this regard, they underlined the need to respect Security Council resolutions demanding the cessation of hostilities.

5. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with profound satisfaction that the multi-party negotiating forum in South Africa has scheduled 27 April 1994 as the date for the first democratic elections. They expressed the hope that it will lead to the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial society in South Africa. However, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed deep concern at the escalation of political violence in South Africa and in this regard they called upon the South African authorities to exercise their primary responsibility to maintain security for all their citizens. They welcomed the call by the President of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, to lift economic sanctions against South Africa. They also welcomed the decision of the O.A.U. Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa to recommend the lifting of the oil embargo after the establishment and commencement of the work of the Transitional Executive Council. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also expressed support for Mr. Mandela's call for the international community to assist in the development of South Africa.

6. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with appreciation the significant progress made since the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries on the negotiations on Walvis Bay and the Offshore Islands, and welcomed the endorsement by the Negotiating Council for the reintegration of Walvis Bay and the Offshore Islands into Namibia and the agreement reached between the Governments of Namibia and South Africa respectively, to complete the reintegration process by 28 February 1994.

7. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed with satisfaction resolution 864 of the Security Council to put an embargo on arms and oil to UNITA for its continuation on the Angolan war and refusal to respect the people's will.

8. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation took note of the statement made by the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the development of the crisis between his country and France, United Kingdom and the United States. In this regard, they reiterated the position as reflected in the Final Documents adopted by the Jakarta Summit which welcomed Libya's acceptance of United Nations Security Council resolution 731 and called upon the parties concerned to refrain from escalation of the crisis, and seek to find a peaceful and just settlement in accordance with the norms of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

9. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the successful implementation of the peace process in Cambodia in accordance with the Paris Agreements. They were gratified by the successful elections conducted under the auspices of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), and completion of the work of the elected Constituent Assembly with the promulgation of a new democratic constitution as well as formation of a new Government. They expressed their support to His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varman in his efforts to unify the Cambodian people and bringing about national reconciliation.

10. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their solidarity with the people and Government of Nicaragua and called upon the main political forces to continue with their efforts towards a national dialogue in order to achieve the social and economic reconstruction of Nicaragua. They also invited the international community to maintain their support for Nicaragua in order to overcome their economic and political problems and to achieve, in peace, the consolidation of its democracy.

11. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation took note of the statement delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba, particularly his comments regarding the issue of the economic, commercial and financial embargo carried out by the United States against Cuba. They reiterated their solidarity with the Republic of Cuba and reaffirmed the positions taken in that regard by the Heads of State or Government at the Jakarta Summit.

12. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their conviction that, in the light of changing international conditions, the United Nations continues to provide the framework for effective cooperation and dialogue on the basis of the principle of sovereign equality among States. They emphasized that the United Nations, as the only universal multilateral forum, has a crucial role to play in the maintenance

of international peace and security. They further reiterated their conviction that the Organization has a fundamental role to play in the establishment of a just and equitable system of international relations, on the basis of full respect for the principles enshrined in its Charter.

13. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also emphasized the functions and powers of the General Assembly relevant to the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter, and expressed their determination to actively work in this regard.

14. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed satisfaction at the effective role played by the Non-Aligned countries in the important negotiations conducted within the United Nations since the Tenth Summit. They expressed their conviction that the potential for cooperation and coordination within the Movement on the critical issues facing the international community, should be realized during the 48th Session of the General Assembly, with the aim of evolving common positions on questions of common interest and of promoting further the solidarity among its members. They considered that meetings of Non-Aligned countries during the 48th Session, both in Committees and at the Coordinating Bureau level, would be a positive contribution to that end.

15. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed appreciation of the positive contribution made by the Non-Aligned countries during negotiations and discussions on the Report of the Secretary-General on "An Agenda for Peace" and reaffirmed that any implementation of the proposals contained therein should be based on the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. They took note of Resolution 47/120 and Resolution 47/120 B of the General Assembly and that, in that context, the Movement of the Non-Aligned countries has sought to ensure that the new challenges be addressed within the framework of the Charter provisions. In this regard, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation also reaffirmed that the members of the Movement would continue to maintain the position taken by the Non-Aligned countries regarding the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in the implementation of the recommendations and in the negotiations that may be conducted in the future on the outstanding issues in the Report.

16. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation stressed the importance of continuing the work on the revitalization of the General Assembly in a comprehensive manner in order to allow it to fulfill its role, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, ensure

transparency, establish a balanced relationship between the General Assembly and the other principal organs of the United Nations, as well as accountability of the principal organs of the United Nations, in particular that of the Security Council, to the General Assembly. They also expressed their commitment for the Non-Aligned countries to continue to work constructively in the consideration of the revitalization process, similar to the intensive consultations in 1993 which led to the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 47/233 by consensus.

17. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation emphasized the importance of ensuring transparency and enhancing credibility of the Security Council and of also ensuring that the role of the Security Council conforms to its mandate as defined in the United Nations Charter.

18. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation, in the context of the democratization of the United Nations and bearing in mind the principle of sovereign equality of States, and having considered the report of the Secretary-General in response to resolution No. 47/62 in which member States - many of them Non-Aligned countries - had expressed the view that there should be a comprehensive review of the membership of the Security Council and related issues, emphasized that the matter should be considered further by the General Assembly at its 48th Session.

19. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation were of the view that a comprehensive review of peace keeping operations of the United Nations was a priority issue for the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, considering the increasing number, complexity and cost of these operations. They decided to entrust the Coordinating Bureau with the task of urgently addressing the issue, through an open-ended working group, in all its aspects as well as the possibility of wider participation of Non-Aligned countries in the discussion of this issue in the United Nations.

20. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted the coordinated participation of the members of the Movement States Parties to the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons during the work of the First Preparatory Committee for the Review and Extension Conference of the NPT in 1995. They emphasized the need to continue to coordinate positions of members of the Movement in this regard, in accordance with the decision of the Jakarta Summit, particularly on the non-fulfillment by nuclear-weapon States of commitments undertaken in Article VI of the Treaty for nuclear disarmament within a time-bound framework, for according credible security assurances and for providing technical assistance to all non-nuclear states on a non-discriminatory, predictable and long-term basis. They called for a fresh appraisal of the various provisions of the Treaty in the light

of changes in the international situation. Recalling the decision taken at the Tenth Summit of the Non-Aligned countries, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation of States Parties to the Treaty endorsed the nomination of Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala of Sri Lanka, a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, to the Presidency of the 1995 Conference.

21. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the decisions taken by the nuclear-weapon states concerning the de facto moratoria on nuclear testing and their renewed commitment to work towards a comprehensive test ban. They endorsed the work of the Partial Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference in seeking the discontinuance of all tests in all environments and for all time. They also endorsed the decision by the Conference on Disarmament to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate such a ban. They further affirmed that the pursuit of this objective under the auspices of the Amendment Conference and the Conference on Disarmament is mutually supportive and complementary. They stressed the importance of the expeditious conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban, in view of the contribution it can make to nuclear disarmament and to nuclear non-proliferation.

22. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation in reviewing the world economic situation and the status of international economic relations, underlined the continued validity of the assessment and conclusions outlined in the Final Documents of the Tenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Jakarta and that of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation (SMC) held in Bali in May 1993. They noted that the international economy had failed to achieve significant improvement over the past year and has continued to be characterized by a deepening economic malaise, continuing imbalances and pervasive uncertainties. They also noted that the persistent recession in the developed countries and continuing economic stagnation in many developing countries were stifling the development efforts of the developing countries. Noting the increasing recognition of the relationship between peace, security and development they reiterated their belief that the continuing bleak external environment could seriously undermine international peace, security and stability.

23. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also stressed that such external macro-economic constraints severely affected the developing countries and thereby greatly exacerbated their external debt and debt service burdens and worsen the already inadequate external financial inflows. These constraints furthermore have negatively affected their terms of trade, the commodity export prices as well as their access to the markets and technology of the developed countries. Moreover, they noted with alarm the harsh impact of such an adverse environment

on the most vulnerable sectors of society, particularly in the developing countries, which subsist in severe poverty and were often afflicted by disease, illiteracy, hunger and starvation. Given that precarious situation, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their strong belief that urgent measures and commitments must, of necessity, be directed towards resolving global development problems, particularly in the developing countries which also affect the interests of the developed countries.

24. Recognizing that piecemeal and ad-hoc approaches do not address fully world economic problems, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation considered that there was no alternative to a genuine and constructive dialogue for finding effective global solutions to these global problems. In this context, they called upon all developed and developing countries to jointly build upon the recent positive developments in the area of international economic cooperation and to demonstrate their political commitments for strengthening such cooperation for development.

25. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation considered that it was timely to engage in a constructive and meaningful dialogue between the North and the South. They stressed that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the economic imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence and shared responsibilities, and that it should be carried out in the context of the United Nations. This dialogue should be aimed at creating a just, equitable system of international economic relations in which the aspirations of every country for prosperity and development could be attainable. In this vein, they stressed the paramount importance of maintaining and strengthening the spirit of cooperation and partnership.

26. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their deep appreciation to the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement for his initiative in carrying out the decision of the Heads of State or Government of the member states manifested at the Tenth Summit in Jakarta to reactivate the North-South dialogue. They particularly welcomed his meeting with the Chairman of the Group of Seven in Tokyo last July to convey the Movement's new orientations and approaches with regard to the need to reactivate the North - South dialogue on international development issues. They noted the positive response of the Group of Seven to the developing countries' initiative for establishing a more constructive partnership and dialogue on issues of mutual interest. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation therefore pledged their commitment to build upon these significant and tangible steps toward a comprehensive dialogue on international economic and development issues, and considered the forthcoming International Conference on

Population and Development in Cairo, in 1994, as one of the opportunities for advancing towards the realization of this dialogue and partnership.

27. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation agreed to collaborate closely with the Group of 77 for the reactivation of North-South dialogue. They stressed the importance of projecting coordinated positions of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 during the 48th Session of the General Assembly.

28. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation stressed that South-South cooperation is a vital vehicle for promoting development and also an integral element for attaining a new and equitable international economic order. In this context, they reiterated that it was imperative for the developing countries to further intensify economic cooperation among themselves through, inter-alia, the development of a more effective means of pooling their resources, expertise and experiences within the South itself. In this regard, they welcomed the endorsement of the proposal to establish the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 by the Eight Session of the Intergovernmental Follow-Up Coordinating Committee (IFCC-VIII), held in Panama, September 1993, and the convening of a joint meeting of an ad-hoc group of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 in New York. Furthermore, they mandated the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement in New York to work in close cooperation and consultation with the Chairman of the Group of 77 and, among other things, to take all necessary steps to operationalize the Joint Coordinating Committee including the formulation of the terms of reference of the Committee.

29. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the need to strengthen the United Nations in the economic and social fields, so as to make it more responsive to the development needs of the developing countries. They stressed that the key issues of economic growth and development were global in nature and that the United Nations system was therefore the most appropriate forum for their deliberation and solution. They further reiterated their commitment to the guiding principles of the General Assembly resolution 45/264 and expressed their hope that the present impasse being experienced by the international community in reaching a consensus on the restructuring of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, would be expeditiously resolved without jeopardizing the development interests of the developing countries. In this context, they expressed their concern with the proposal which was aimed at reducing the participation and representation of the developing countries in the United Nations bodies particularly those pertaining to operational activities for development.

30. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their firm commitment to participate actively in the World Summit for Social Development which will be held in Copenhagen in March 1995. They considered that the core issues to be addressed by the Summit: poverty, unemployment and social cohesion, are of crucial interest to the Non-Aligned countries. They therefore resolved to make every effort to assure the success of the said Conference.

31. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights and reaffirmed the relevant parts of the Final Documents of the Jakarta Summit.

32. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted the proposal of Egypt on the dates 26 - 31 May 1994 for the convening of the inter-Summit Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in Cairo, Egypt.

33. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned countries welcomed the admission of the Republic of Honduras and the Kingdom of Thailand as full members of the Movement; the participation of the Kyrgyz Republic as Observer; and of the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic as Guests.